

NEW NATIONAL ERA.

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The Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee.

The organization of the Union Congressional Republican Executive Committee is as follows: Republican papers throughout the country will aid the good cause by copying the list of the officers of the committee.

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All communications should be addressed to Hon. JAS. H. PLATT, Jr., M. C., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. FRANCES ELLEN HARPER.—This well known and highly respected lady, who for several years past has received an acceptable lecturer in the most cultivated circles of New England and the West, as well as in the Middle States, is prepared to accept calls from Lyceums and Lecturing Committees for the present lecturing season. We very heartily commend Mrs. HARPER to the attention of such committees as one who has already achieved a high degree of success in her chosen vocation. Her address is No. 70, Vine street, Baltimore.

The Cecil (Md.) Whig says: "RICHARD HINTON, a colored man residing in Port Deposit, was registered last week, and gave his age 112 years. Some of his acquaintances place his age at 118, and others as high as 122 years. He does not know his age exactly. Our informant says: 'After he was registered he walked out of the register's office and down the street as though he were not more than eighty. He was much delighted, saying although he had lived so many years, he never felt like a man among men till that day.' Wonderful, magical power is freedom, with her unapproachable prerogatives. He was a slave for sixty years or upwards."

It seems that we have lost two members of Congress in Pennsylvania, claiming the election of MORRILL; gained one in Ohio, including SCHENCK, and lost one in Indiana. This involves a net loss of two members, instead of twenty of which the copperheads felt perfectly sure. Out of 61 members elected in the five States which voted on the 11th, we have elected 43, and the Democrats 18. In the present Congress we have 45 and they 16. That will do for one day's work. A large Republican majority in the next Congress is now certain.

Tax President has issued a proclamation prohibiting the use of our harbors by armed vessels of the belligerent powers in preparing for war, declaring that such vessels shall not leave any port of the United States within twenty-four hours of the late departure of a merchantman of either belligerent; that the war vessels shall not remain in our ports more than twenty-four hours, except for needed repairs or supplies; and that a war vessel having entered any of our ports shall not re-enter until after having visited a European port of its own Government.

BENJAMIN H. BRISTOW, appointed Solicitor General under the law organizing the Department of Justice, with the Attorney General as its head, has served for some years past as United States Attorney for the State of Kentucky. He was also an officer in the late war. The salary of the office is \$7,500. In case of a vacancy in the office of Attorney General, or in his absence or disability, the Solicitor General has power to exercise all the duties of the office.

GEN. HOWARD, President of the Howard University says that within two years he expects the University will have 10,000 students.

Woman Suffrage Movement.

The simplest truths often meet the sternest resistance, and are slowest in getting general acceptance. There are none so blind as those who will not see, is an old proverb. Usage and prejudice, like farts built of sand, often defy the power of shot and shell, and play havoc with their besiegers. No simpler proposition, no truth more self-evident or more native to the human soul, was ever presented to human reason or consciousness than was that which formed our late anti-slavery movement. It only affirmed that every man is, and of right ought to be, the owner of his own body; and that no man can rightfully claim another man as his property. And yet what a tempest and whirlwind of human wrath, what clouds of ethical and theological dust, this simple proposition created. Families, churches, societies, parties, and States were riven by it, and at last the sword was called in to decide the questions which it raised. What was true of this simple truth was also true to the peoples right to a voice in their own Government, and the right of each man to form for himself his own religious opinions. All Europe ran blood before humanism and reason won this sacred right from priestcraft, bigotry, and superstition. What to-day seems simple, obvious, and undeniable, men looking through old customs, usages, and prejudices in other days deemed altogether. Our friends of the woman's suffrage movement should bear this fact in mind, and share the patience of truth while they advocate the truth. It is painful to encounter stupidity as well as malice; but such is the fate of all who attempt to reform an abuse, to urge on humanity to nobler heights, and illumine the world with a new truth.

Now we know of no truth more easily made appreciable to human thought than the right of woman to vote, or, in other words, to have a voice in the Government under which she lives and to which she owes allegiance. The very admission that woman owes allegiance, implies her right to vote. No man or woman who is not consulted can contract an obligation, or have an obligation created for him or her as the case may be. We can owe nothing by the mere act of another. Woman is not a consenting party to this Government. She has never been consulted. Ours is a Government of men, by men, each agreeing with all and all agreeing with each in respect to certain fundamental propositions, and women are wholly excluded. So far as respects its relation to woman, our Government is in its essence, a simple usurpation, a Government of force, and not of reason. We legislate for woman, and protect her, precisely as we legislate for and protect animals, asking the consent of neither.

It is nothing against this conclusion that our legislation has for the most part been eminently just and humane. A despotism is no less a despotism because the reigning despot may be a wise and good man. The principle is unaffected by the character of the man who for the moment may represent it. He may be kind or cruel, benevolent or selfish, in any case he rules according to his own sovereign will—and precisely such is the theoretical relation of our American Government toward woman. It simply takes her money without asking her consent, and spends the same without in any wise consulting her wishes. It tells her that there is a code of laws which men have made, and which she must obey or she must suffer the consequences. She is absolutely in the hands of her political masters; and though these may be kind and tender hearted, (the same was true of individual slave masters, as before stated,) this in no wise mitigates the harshness of the principle—and it is against this principle we understand the woman's suffrage movement to be directed. It is intended to claim for woman a place by the side of man, not to rule over him, not to antagonize him, but to rule with him, as an equal subject to the solemn requirements of reason and law.

To ourselves the great truth underlying this woman's movement is just as simple, obvious, and indisputable as either of the great truths referred to at the beginning of this article. It is a part of the same system of truths. Its sources are individuality, rationality, and sense of accountability.

If woman is admitted to be a moral and intellectual being, possessing a sense of good and evil, and a power of choice between them, her case is already half gained. Our natural powers are the foundation of our natural rights; and it is a consciousness of powers which suggests the exercise of rights. Man can only exercise the powers he possesses, and he can only conceive of rights in presence of powers. The fact that woman has the power to say "I choose this rather than that" is all sufficient proof that there is no natural reason against the exercise of that power. The power that makes her a moral and an accountable being gives her a natural right to choose the legislators who are to frame the laws under which she is to live, and the requirements of which she is bound to obey. By every fact and by every argument which man can wield in defence of his natural right to participate in government, the right of woman so to participate is equally defended and rendered unassailable.

Thus far all is clear and entirely consistent. Woman's natural abilities and possibilities, not less than man's, constitute the measure of her rights in all directions and relations, including her right to participate in shaping the policy and controlling the action of the Government under which she lives, and to which she is assumed to owe obedience. Unless it can be shown that woman is morally, physically, and intellectually incapable of performing the act of voting, there can be no natural prohibition of such action on her part. Usage, custom, and deeply rooted prejudices are against woman's freedom. They have been against man's freedom, national freedom, religious freedom, but these will all subside in the case of woman as well as elsewhere. The thought has already been conceived; the word has been spoken; the debate has begun; earnest men and women are choosing sides. Error may be safely tolerated while truth is left free to combat it, and nobody need fear the result. The truth can beat nothing which ought not to be hurt, and it alone can make men and women free.

SEVENTEEN STATES will vote on Tuesday, the 8th day of November, viz: Alabama, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Arkansas and Louisiana will vote on the 7th of November, South Carolina on the 19th inst., (Friday), West Virginia on the 27th inst., and Georgia on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of December.

The defeat of General Schenck, in Ohio, and Mr. Morrill, in Pennsylvania, both prominent advocates of home industry, was the work of Free Trade Republicans. The New York Evening Post and the Chicago Tribune threatened that next week ago. We owe all our losses, we fear, to their disaffection.

Tax population of New York city is only 930,856. As this small population proves the extent of copperhead election frauds in that city, they are bitterly abusing the United States Marshal for not making it larger. They claim half a million more people.

Howard University.

This splendid edifice is one of the recognized ornaments of the city of Washington. Built in the most modern style of architecture, large and imposing in outline, seated upon elevated ground overlooking the whole city, bordered by a distant landscape (in which city, river, hills, and valleys mingle their charms,) of singular and striking beauty, it at once arrests and detains the eye of the stranger, and compels inquiry into its character and object. Nobody new, could ever divine either the one or the other from its appearance. It is impossible to attach to it any ignoble design. A man looking at it for the first time would naturally say that something good had passed that way. The building is of a light drab color, and rises bravely toward the tranquil, blue, overhanging sky, and in such silent majesty and harmonious architectural proportions, as to lift one into the region of ennobling sentiment without his knowing anything of the great purpose for which it was created. What can that building be for? It is not a residence. It is quite too large for that. It is not one of the Government Departments. It is too graceful and cheerful for that. Next to the Capitol there is no structure in the city which can be seen from all points of the compass to better advantage. Away off in Fairfax, Virginia, to the south, away among the distant hills of "My Maryland," look from where you will, if in sight of the city at all, Capitol dome and Howard University meet the eye nearly at the same time. The building is all the more attractive because associated with others of similar material and kindred architectural style. It is not one, but many buildings. There is the sun and his planets. You see as you stand off and behold that nothing here has been left to chance. Admirable skill and judgment are seen both in the selection of the location and in the arrangement of the buildings. In front of the main building, and at foot of the eminence upon which it stands, there is a splendid grove of venerable trees—we know not of how many acres—a most inviting spot—a little of sweet country fragrance and quiet amid the hum and din of the National Metropolis. Just the place where a student, with his books, might like to wander.

But what is the purpose of this fine building so finely situated and so beautiful to view, for as we have said no man of the past or present generation, would infer its character from its appearance—and most men would hesitate for a moment on being told that this noble structure, was designed, begun, and completed, with a view to the higher education of colored American youths of both sexes—yes, the city which knew these people only as property, which sold them as slaves, and treated them as merchandise, has seen arise within its borders an institution of learning, vieing in attractiveness and elegance, with those of the most advanced civilization, devoted to the classical education of a people which a few years ago, the philologist, archaeologist and ethnologists of the country, told us were wholly incapable of acquiring even a knowledge of the English language. We are told that here in this building, as beautiful in all its appointments within, as it is pleasant to look upon from without, there are young colored gentlemen not only studying the higher mathematics, theology, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, and the modern languages—but law and medicine. All this is going on here in Washington, and going on without noise or alarm. Looking through the class rooms, walking through the ample grounds, listening to the cheerful voices, and beholding the bright faces of girls and boys as they pass to and fro, you might be led to think that they were separated from slavery by a dozen centuries, and that they had never known other than culture and refinement. We mean some day to visit Howard University in a leisurely way, and enquire into its history, its origin, its development, find out something of the labor, thought, patience and devotion to which it owes its existence, and may tell our readers something of what we may learn. This is only an outside view such as one may get of a landscape when traveling at high speed on railway.

The Great Monument in Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

Nothing in the form of a monument to the memory of the life and times of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, at all corresponding with the dignity and grandeur of the subject, or in any wise equal to the moral, intellectual, and financial resources of this great nation, has yet risen in Washington or in any other part of our widely extended country. That such a monument is in contemplation we know, and that it will some day be erected and completed, we believe. It was a reflection upon the pride, the justice, the gratitude of the nation, not to believe that after coming generations of the American people will be permitted to read in some such worthy work of art the national sense of gratitude to one of its greatest benefactors. But what is everybody's business must be made somebody's business if ever this great thing is done. Nothing noble or great was ever yet accomplished without organization, co-operation, and earnest effort.

When anything in this world has got to be done somebody has got to do it. Monuments, unlike weeds, do not grow wild. They rise out of the hands and heads of men; and good hearts and good hands seen just now to be urging forward the Lincoln Monument with vigor and genuine earnestness. A pamphlet has just reached our table which ought to be in the hands of every American, white and colored. It is published by the National Lincoln Monument Association, and gives an account of the organization and design of the Association; gives us the proceedings of the Board of Managers, their plans and prospects, and the progress of the work; and makes an appeal to the public. In our next number we shall give our readers a few extracts from this masterly statement, that they may promptly assist in the great work, to which, we doubt not, their warm and grateful hearts will prompt them.

FERNANDO WOOD, becoming frightened at the prospect of detection in having cheated the Government out of the tax on his income for seven years, went to the collector, the other day, with a check for \$100, which he had figured out to be due; but the collector informed him, after looking over his statement, that he had made a mistake of \$10,000, and that his income was \$12,000 instead of \$2,000. So he was compelled to hand over his check for \$600.

THE renowned Alexander Delmar, who was last heard from on his way to New York with the carcass of the old National Intelligencer on his back, is about to make another exposure of Treasury mismanagement and fraud. It will probably damage the Republican party as much as his "exposures" two years ago.

THE Democratic administration of New York has increased the debt of that State over one million dollars in the past year. Every Republican administration, including the national, has been largely diminished.

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New York Republican Association.

A meeting of this association was held on Saturday night at Liberty Hall, corner of Seventh and L streets, Mr. Van Aernam, first vice president, in the chair, and J. H. Patrick, secretary.

The Campaign Committee reported that they were doing a glorious work, and that they have already sent to the State 100,000 documents and speeches, and that they, from all prospects, would send at least 500 voters of the State home to vote at the coming election.

The following resolutions were reported and adopted:

Whereas the approaching election in the State of New York promises to be warmly contested by the Democrats; and whereas the interests of the Republican party require the personal attendance and influence of every true Republican at the ballot-box in the State of New York on the 8th day of November next; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as individuals we pledge ourselves to repair to our homes and deposit our votes, believing it to be the duty of all true Republicans to make every possible sacrifice in order to add our votes to the success of our party.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty of every New York Republican who is entitled to vote to do so, and consider those who fail to faithfully perform that duty to be unworthy of any position under the Republican party.

After the regular business of the association was finished, Mr. Frederick Douglass, who was present, and had been elected a member of the association, was called upon for a speech. On being escorted to the platform Mr. Douglass was received with applause, and proceeded to address the association as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the New York Republican Association: I am deeply sensible of the high honor you have conferred upon me, at this our first meeting, by calling upon me to address you. It is not every man who could reasonably aspire to such distinction. I certainly had no such expectation when I applied for membership in your political association. I am not at all sure, however, that this proceeding on your part will not involve you in serious trouble. A body like yours is usually thought to be composed of law-abiding men; but in calling me to speak to you to-night you will probably be charged with violating the spirit of the Civil Rights Bill, which strictly enjoined that no distinction shall be made on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. [Laughter and applause.]

Gentlemen, there is another difficulty here at the outset, and I might as well confess it at once—and that is, I do not know what to say to you. Individually you are the centres of political knowledge, and know much more than I do of party politics. I have had large experience in public speaking, but all my experience in that line fails me on the present occasion. It is a great thing for a man to find out just what place he is best fitted for in this world, and when he has found it out it is a much greater thing to stick to it. To-night I am in the condition of one who does not really know what he is fit for. Some of my partial friends (you know all men have such) tell me that I might have been and their discourses at this point have been exceedingly assuring and gratifying. You know all men derive their impressions of their abilities and possibilities in some measure from the opinions of those who stand about them. I was once told by a friend of mine, with a long string of qualifying conditions, not one of which I had ever been so fortunate as to enjoy, that I might have been an excellent auctioneer or a Methodist preacher, [loud laughter and merriment]; but, I am sorry to say, that nobody has yet ventured to tell me that, under any circumstances, I could be a successful political stump speaker.

Gentlemen, I am profoundly impressed by the new and beneficent conditions under which I meet you here to-night. I have appeared before the American people in very different circumstances from those which meet me here; sometimes I have spoken as a slave, sometimes as a fugitive slave, but to-night I meet you as a member of a highly respectable political organization, no longer a piece of property, but a man among men. Thanks to the irresistible logic of events, and to the sagacity and magnanimity of the great Republican party, which now controls the destinies of this nation, I am permitted to address you as an American citizen, completely enfranchised. The change is vast, wonderful, and bewildering, and I seem to myself to be living in a new world, breathing new air, and beholding myself and all my surroundings in a new light.

The faces of men, wear a new and more attractive appearance, than formerly. Ten years ago, I went abroad among men with all my quills erect, expecting insult and outrage on every hand, and seldom disappointed in finding them. I now meet kindness where I met scorn, civility where I met insult, and accommodation where I met outrage.

Gentlemen, I hold it to be a great privilege—a fortunate circumstance to be a citizen of the United States. The people of foreign governments are subjects, to appreciate our advantage over such we have only to look abroad to Prussia and France, where two potent individuals, possessing despotic power, at their own caprice and ambition, have reddened the earth with the warm blood of two hundred thousand souls, and planted desolation at uncounted hearths and homes.

Gentlemen, no two men, under Republican institutions, can ever acquire powers so dangerous and destructive, as that illustrated in NAPOLEON and WILLIAM. Where the people are consulted, there can be no such thing as a causeless war. The people who are to fight and pay the expenses of such a war, may be depended upon, to demand a reason, a good and sufficient reason for plunging themselves and others into the unutterable woes inseparable from war.

I have said that we are among the most fortunate of nations. We are great in all the elements of national greatness, in wealth, in territory, in population, in educational institutions, and in the spirit of impartial liberty which now gives law and dignity to the whole nation.

Gentlemen, what we are to-day in respect to liberty, equality, and social order, we are indebted largely to the action of the Republican party. It is that party, which wrested the Government from the destroying hand of treason and rebellion, saved the Union of these States, abolished slavery, enfranchised the colored man, reconstructed the South, unified the institutions of the country, made a common nationality possible, and presented to the world a national example of consistent freedom and civilization. The heavy reproach brought upon us by slavery blunted our rebukes of tyranny abroad. Our flag to-day, however, has a new meaning. The red, white and blue, the stars and stripes, the whole flag, in color, folds, and fibre, proclaims liberty not only to ourselves, but to the people of all nations.

light that now illumines our national future. It is the party of law and order, of liberty and of progress, of honor and honesty, as against disloyalty, moral stagnation, dishonest voting, and repudiation. While that party is in power nobody doubts that the national integrity will be maintained, that personal liberty will be secure, that the national progress will be steady, that the national debt will be duly acknowledged and paid, and that our country will be a country of peace and prosperity.

This is no time for experimenting. We have just come out of a sea of troubles, and the tried and approved leaders who brought us to dry land, have by their wisdom and daring entitled themselves to our unqualified support. We find such men as these in the Republican party, and we look in vain elsewhere for them. To me it seems that patriotism has no higher duty at this hour than to perfect and perpetuate this party in power. Gentlemen, there is a good deal of loose political talk going on about the Republican party.

I have heard, you have heard, perhaps all present have heard, for certain weak-kneed Republicans have been whispering it, while our Democratic friends have been thundering it into our ears, that no party can live upon "dead issues," that the Republican party has outlived the "issues" that called it into being, and that having now fulfilled its mission, it ought to die.

Gentlemen, there is some truth in the doctrine thus laid down. A party must be alive and wide awake. It must have living issues, or it cannot go before the people with any claim to be heard or heeded. Whether the Republican party has any such issues or not, is a question easily settled. What is an issue? I can tell you. There is nothing mysterious about it. It is as plain as yes and no, pro and con, for and against. It has two sides, supported by opposite parties. If there is life in one side of an issue there must be life in the other. What is a dead issue? A dead political issue is a political principle, or measure, which has got itself organized into law, and to which there is no longer any active political opposition. I admit that this sounds somewhat elementary to a political body so well instructed as that I have the honor to address. You know all that I have said, and more than all that I have said; but as Sojourner Truth once said, I want you to see that I know it too.

Now, I think it will be admitted that the Democratic party is a live party. It has shown itself a little more alive in the State of Indiana than some of us hoped it would. It has disputed every inch of the ground in Ohio, and struggled with tremendous energy for victory in Pennsylvania, and, though defeated in this contest, it is looked for at the great contest of '72. We must look at this matter as practical men. To know whether the Republican party has any living political issues, we must know whether the Democratic party has been opposing anything or proposing anything as against the spirit and the action of the Republican party. Have the two parties, like the Old and New School Presbyterians, been united, or is there yet a Democratic party, with candidates and political sentiments peculiar to itself? You know there is such a party, and that it is in every sense of the word a living party, and is a party to living issues. But let this elementary idea pass.

What called this Republican party into existence? I will tell you. We had in our country a system by which four million of people were by law, force, and opinion held in slavery. This system had so entwined itself about all the institutions of the country that, from being a very insignificant thing at the beginning, it finally reached proportions so tremendous that it undertook either to get possession of the Government and wield it for its own perpetuation and aggrandizement, or to destroy it. Slavery lost its power over the Government, and for that reason sought to break it up. With slavery stood the power of the Democratic party, and to-day that party is essentially unchanged. Its vital and animating spirit is still hatred of the negro. It is still determined to do what it can to serve the cause of the defeated rebels, and to undo what you have done in the cause of order, union, liberty, and civilization. Gentlemen, while the Democratic party has life and power in it, while it is the recognized ally of a defeated rebellion against the United States Government, the Republican party will have living issues enough to justify its continuance. In conclusion, let me say I heartily concur in the resolutions just adopted. I shall for one go home and vote, and will persuade all other patriotic men to do the same.

The address of Mr. Douglass was frequently applauded; and, after passing a vote of thanks to the speaker, the association adjourned.

The Elevator.

We are glad to see that Mr. PHILIP A. BELL, continues to keep his sterling life sheet to the breeze. He has shown a clear perception of the wants of the colored citizens of the Pacific Coast, and courageous self-forgetfulness in his endeavor to sustain a public journal in San Francisco. The history of colored newspaper enterprises has not been very encouraging, either on the Atlantic or the Pacific coast. The intelligent and thoughtful care for them and see the advantage derived by our people from their existence, and these are the few. We have witnessed with genuine admiration the constancy and perseverance of the Elevator. Its Editor is a veteran. Among the first men who met us in New York thirty-two years ago, and cheered us on in our search for freedom, and in our aspirations for higher and nobler life than slavery had taught us, was dear old PHILIP A. BELL. He was then as now an editor—and we suppose he will only leave the profession when he fades and falls as the leaf and as we all shall in due time. We are happy to observe no signs of the latter in any of the recent numbers of the Elevator. There is in it all the light, life and vigor which distinguished it during the first year of its existence.

"Great Public Virtues."

Governor WALKER, the model Union and "Conservative" Republican Governor of Virginia, mourns as one without hope over the loss of General LEE, and has wrought himself up to a great frenzy over the event. The death of all the loyal men under the Government would not have opened such a fountain of tears. He straightway communicated the sad bereavement to the Legislature, and that Union "Conservative" Republican body adjourned in great confusion. In Governor WALKER's message he described the dead traitor as a man of great public virtues. We suppose this Union Conservative Republican has adopted the new standard of "great public virtues," which at the South is having fought four years to destroy the Government, to entertain a deadly hatred for the Union, and then to die of a broken heart because they didn't die in the "last ditch." We are curious to see how many of our colored Republican friends will participate in the mourning obsequies Governor WALKER is resolved to have over the remains of the great pro-slavery rebel chief.

It is said that Vice President Collax is going into the manufacture of axes at South Bend when he lays aside his official robes.

Death of a Perjured Traitor.

ROBERT E. LEE, one of the chief rebel generals, died at Lexington, Virginia, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., of congestion of the brain.

We have no sympathy to waste, not a regret to express, over the death of this arch apostate. Whatever might have been his course previous to the rebellion, there is not an act of his life, since the day he drew his sword against his country, that commends him to the forbearance of loyal men, or in the slightest degree palliates his enormous crime.

Unlike many of the other rebel generals, he has never ceased to mourn over the lost cause, and do what he could by his example, if not in words, to keep alive the hatred of Southern men for the Union. In no single instance is there any proof that he has tried to reconcile them to the Government.

As president of the Washington College, intended solely for Southern young men, his whole influence was to engender a spirit of disloyalty. From his surrender to his death he maintained a moody spirit of discontent; and as was stated at the meeting of his rebel sympathizers in this city last week, he died at last of a broken heart at the failure of his efforts to destroy the Government and build up a slaveholding oligarchy upon its ruins.

General LEE was educated at the expense of the people, and he was not only bound by gratitude and ordinary patriotism, but by a solemn oath to bear true allegiance to the Government, and to defend it against all enemies. Yet he basely falsified his oath, violated all his obligations of fidelity, and turned the experience he had acquired at the public expense against that Government in its first hour of danger.

And what adds to the baseness of General LEE's treason, is the fact that he admits in his letter to his sister on the same day that he wrote his resignation, that he "recognized no necessity" for the rebellion, and boasted of his "devotion to the Union" and his "feelings of loyalty and duty as an American citizen." He had not been led away, therefore, by the false cry of "wrong, oppression, outrage," &c., on the part of the North. He admits that he had received nothing but kindness and generosity from his country. He therefore turned traitor calmly, deliberately, dispassionately. He had no pretext whatever, and did not even imagine he had any for his treachery, as the fire-ating chivalry imagined they had.

When he tendered his resignation on the 20th of April, six days after the attack on Fort Sumter, and the next day after the massacre of the Massachusetts troops in Baltimore, he expressed the hope that he should never again be called upon to take up arms, except in defense of his own State. Yet on the 6th of May, only two weeks and two days after, he accepted the chief command of all the rebel forces in Virginia, and took an oath of allegiance to the Confederacy!

So much for the sincerity of General LEE's professions. He undoubtedly contemplated entering the rebel service when he resigned his command under our Government, or he would hardly have rushed with such headlong zeal into the Confederate army almost the very day of his arrival in Richmond. It is another proof of General LEE's remarkable depravity that he remained with General SCOTT so long after the rebellion broke out, receiving his confidence, gaining possession of all his plans, and giving him every assurance that he should take the side of the Government in the struggle. He deserted at the last moment under peculiarly atrocious circumstances, carrying away with him all the information he could gather for the benefit of the rebels.

Educated as he was at the public expense, admitting as he does that the rebellion was unnecessary, and therefore wicked, and that he had not a cause of complaint against the Government, we repeat that General LEE has left loyal men no room to regret his death, nor any evidence that he possessed those great public and private virtues that his rebel friends are claiming for him. And we have been quite as unsuccessful in discovering such evidence in any act of his during the rebellion, or in his conduct since its close. There is nothing in his discredited, disaffected life to palliate his crime or lessen the deep seated abhorrence of all friends of the Government for him.

If General LEE had possessed any of that "devotion to the Union as an American citizen," of which he boasts in his letter to his sister the day he betrayed the old flag—if he had felt even in ever so moderate a degree that sense of moral obligation to his country which all true men possess—if he had been a large-minded, warm-hearted, clear-sighted patriot, he would not have broken his oath upon so shallow a pretext, and gone down to his grave a perjured traitor, unhonored by all loyal men, and only mourned by those leagued with him for the overthrow of the Government.

It may be that General LEE possessed the rare private virtues attributed to him since his death. There is one act that it seems to us must leave an indelible stain upon his private character, if an act of downright dishonesty is not private virtue. We refer to his refusal to liberate certain slaves left in trust to him by Mr. CURTIS, we think, to be made free at a certain time or under certain circumstances. This trust he dishonestly failed to carry out, and acted in the grossest bad faith towards the slaves, holding them in servitude, and compelling their labor after they in justice were free.

General LEE was reported, and we believe justly, with having been an exceedingly hard, just, a cruel, task-master to his slaves, and a fanatical supporter of the "divine institution." That he did not fight so long and so obstinately from a conviction that the rebel cause was just, is proved by his admission that it was "unnecessary." He was, therefore, undoubtedly influenced by a desire to save slavery and a disregard of human life. It is certain, from his whole course, that civilization owes nothing to the goodness of his heart or the greatness of his intellect. What it gained in the destruction of slavery was in spite of him. He commiserated his sympathies and his abilities to progress of liberty, justice, and humanity.

The ostentatious and noisy exhibitions of sympathy and grief on the part of the rebel Democracy all over the South for the man who made such heroic efforts to destroy the Government which had fed and fostered him, and who died of a broken heart at his failure, is an insult to every loyal and patriotic man in the Union, and is most painful proof that the great body of the Southern white people are far more ready to weep for the loss of a Confederate general than to sustain the Government under which they live. It is a disgrace to our country that treason dare be so shameless and brazen in its demonstrations of grief for the death of one of the basest of all its champions.

The copperhead judges in one of the districts of Warren county, Ohio, in which the Soldiers Home is situated, refused to receive their votes, and thereby defeated Gen. Schenck. It is a crime, deserving disfranchisement, to have fought and been disabled in defence of their country, in the estimation of Democrats. If these soldiers had been "Confederates" their votes would have been promptly received. Gen. SCHENCK will have his seat in spite of these rebel Democrats.